MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 17,1927.

The seventh meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, during the fiscal year 1927, was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on Thursday, February 17, 1927.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Greenleaf,
Mr. Mowbray,
Mr. Delano,
Mr. Garfield,
Mr. Morris,
also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and Executive Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETINGS: The minutes of the Meetings held January 6, and February 5, 1927, were approved.

2. G. A. R. MEMORIAL TABLET: The Commission gave special consideration to the question of design and inscription of the tablet proposed by the Grand Army of the Republic, for the Arlington Amphitheater, which is to be erected in accordance with an Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1926, as follows:

> "RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept from the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic a tablet of suitable material, design, and inscription commemorating the designation of May 30 of each year as Memorial Day by General Order Numbered 11, issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic on May 5, 1868, by General John A. Logan, Commander in Chief, and to install the same in some suitable place in the amphitheater in the Arlington National Cemetery of Virginia."

The Commission decided that the two important things to emphasize are "Memorial Day" and "Grand Army of the Republic". The Commission agreed that this should be a marble tablet and that it would be impossible to quote

the entire General Order Numbered 11, on account of its length; also that no tablet should be erected in the apse of the Amphitheater unless it is of good proportions and well designed,-of the type which would cost from $5,000 to $6,000.

The secretary stated that he had been informed that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has 1159 letters and figures, and that certain members of the G. A. R. are suggesting an inscription of fully that length, taken from General Order No.11; that the G. A. R. was making $1,000 available for the tablet.

The Commission considered a marble tablet which could be secured for the sum of $1,000 and decided upon the following inscription:

TO COMMEMORATE THE DESIGNATION OF THE
THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR AS
MEMORIAL DAY
BY GENERAL ORDER NUMBERED ELEVEN, ISSUED
FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GENERAL JOHN A.
LOGAN, ON MAY FIFTH, MDCCCLXVIII.

The Commission decided that this tablet should be placed on the wall opposite the east entrance of the Amphitheater. The Commission advised that an artist should be designated to design the tablet, using the Roman V-cut letter. The Secretary of War was informed accordingly (Exhibit A).

3. UNIFORM FLAG DISPLAY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Mr. W. C. Wood, representing the Americanization Committee, Department of New York, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 32 Union Square, New York City, submitted a sketch for a new flagpole, designed by Harvey Wiley Corbett, Architect, with letter from him, dated February 16, 1927, addressed to Mr. Moore, as follows:

> "Mr. W. C. Wood, representing the Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, came to see us some time ago at your suggestion in reference to the design of the metal flag poles which

they are introducing in various cities to be used on Fete days.

I understand they wish to introduce these in the City of Washington and after considerable work we have developed the pole shown in the accompanying design, which, you will note, is of larger diameter at its base than the one now in use, and has a tapered form in the upper two-thirds portion and a moulded base at the sidewalk level. The construction is worked out so as to be substantial and pleasing in appearance and yet can be sold at a practical price to property owners. We feel that the proportion is graceful and would look well in position.

The idea seems to us to be a good one because it gives uniformity to the scheme of decoration on gala days and would tend to eliminate a great deal of the horrible stuff which our cities often get on such occasions."

The Commission inspected the sketch and recognized in it an improvement over those heretofore submitted by the local committee. However, the Commission informed Mr. Wood that the local committee had been advised that before further action in the matter would be taken by the Commission, the question of street decoration should be made the subject of special study"by some person who is proficient in the art of pageantry"(Exhibit B). Mr. Wood said he would take up the matter with the Committee with a view to having this done.

4. GARNET-PATTERSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: Major L. E. Atkins, Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, submitted further sketches for the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, to be built at Vermont Avenue and U Streets, N.W.

Mr. Harris said he had taken into consideration the recommendation of the Commission made on January 6th that the building be designed so as to face Vermont Avenue, but that he did not think it advisable to do this as it would bring the class rooms along that Avenue, which is one of the main traffic thoroughfares and thus interfere with class instruction. Mr. Harris stated that he had arranged the school so that the gymnasium would be on the Vermont Avenue side. A brick wall is to be constructed to absorb the noise, along

which, at the suggestion of the Commission, there is to be planting. It is to be a 24 room school building, having in addition to the gymnasium an auditorium, with a playground inside the U.

The Commission concurred in the proposed arrangement of the building, and agreed that it was of great importance that the class rooms be protected from noise. However, the Commission recommended that Mr. Harris give special study to the exterior of the building along Vermont Avenue and to the main entrance as proposed by him. Mr. Harris said he would do this and resubmit the design to the Commission.

5. GORDON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: Major L. E. Atkins, Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, submitted a design for the Gordon Junior High School, to be erected at 34th Street and Wisconsin Avenue, Georgetown.

The Commission approved the design, with the suggestion that the pilasters be omitted from the facade; also that the steps of the stadium be brought to an equal level.

6. POLICE COURT BUILDING: The Commission asked Mr. Harris concerning the proposed Police Court Building, especially as to the suggestion to combine the Municipal Court with it. Mr. Harris said that he had made simply a sketch of the proposed building, but that he did not think it advisable to erect a building which would combine both the Police Court and the Municipal Court, as such a building would be too large for the site proposed in Judiciary Square and be out of balance with the Court of Appeals building. Mr. Harris said he understood effort is being made to have Magistrate Courts in various parts of the city in the near future, which would relieve the congestion in the Traffic Court.

7. SEVILLE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION: Commissioner General W. E. Campbell, of the Seville International Exposition Commission, submitted photographs showing completed work of architects suggested by the Commission of Fine Arts at the meeting on January 6, 1927, as prospective designers of the permanent building at Seville. Governor Campbell said all had responded, excepting one, and that he would suggest that the Commission of Fine Arts recommend three names in order of preference in making their selection. Governor Campbell advised that $150,000 has been made available for the permanent building, which is later to be the American Consulate at Seville, and that it is proposed to build in addition a temporary building to house the Government exhibits and a motion picture auditorium.

The Commission examined the photographs with much interest. The matter was given very careful consideration by the architect members of the Commission, who were satisfied that the architects of the structures, represented by the photographs, were experienced and competent to design a building, such as is desired at Seville,-in harmony with the existing Spanish exposition buildings there. The photographs were examined without the names of the architects being disclosed and were indicated by numbering the groups. The result showed that Mr. Arthur Brown, of San Francisco, received first choice; Mr. Wm. Templeton Johnson, of San Diego, second choice; and Mr. Reginald Davis Johnson, of Los Angeles, third choice. Governor Campbell was informed of this selection, with the statement that any one of the three architects mentioned would design a building as is contemplated, in harmony with the existing structures of the Exposition, and a building worthy to be kept permanently by the United States Government at Seville. (Exhibit C).

8. PLANTING WHITE BIRCH AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL: Under date of February 14, 1927, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, requested the advice of the Commission as to planting a White Birch as a memorial tree to the Mothers of America, in the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial.

The matter was brought to the particular attention of Mr. Greenleaf, who advised that there is a Lincoln Memorial planting plan, well designed, and which, as it provides largely for planting of the evergreen variety, does not permit of planting anything in the vicinity of the Memorial which would not be in harmony with it, such as a birch tree. Mr. Greenleaf also stated that personally he felt that the Lincoln Memorial should be maintained strictly as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and nothing should be allowed to encroach upon it. The Commission concurred in the matter (Exhibit D).

9. WORLD WAR CHAPELS AND MONUMENTS IN EUROPE: The American Battle Monuments Commission submitted, through Major X. H. Price, Secretary, designs for the following chapels and monuments proposed for erection in Europe, which the Commission considered carefully and forwarded separate reports concerning them to the American Battle Monuments Commission:

Suresnes: Two designs were submitted for a memorial chapel in the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes, prepared by Mr. Charles A. Platt, Architect, of New York City; Scheme A, of the classical type, with pediment, (resembling the Temple of Escupapius in the Villa Borghese, at Rome); and the other (Scheme B), resembling an Italian pavilion.

The Commission approved Scheme A, which they regarded of exquisite design and were much pleased with it. The location of the chapel will be back of the graves area and built against the slope of Mt. Valerien, which overlooks the City of Paris. (Exhibit E).

Oise Aisne: A revised design for the memorial chapel in the American Military Chapel at Oise Aisne, prepared by Messrs. Cram and Ferguson, Architects, in accordance with recommendations made by the Commission at the meeting on January 6th, was submitted. The Commission approved the design, Scheme C, with the suggestion that the eagles shown in the design be given less importance by slightly suppressing them. (Exhibit F).

Flanders Field (Waereghem, Belgium): A further study for the memorial chapel at Flanders Field, prepared by Dr. Paul P. Cret, Architect, in accordance with recommendations of the Commission of Fine Arts, was submitted and approved.

The Commission suggested that the architect give further study to the window over the entrance door; and that he might wish also to give further study to the lamp ornamentation (Exhibit G).

Ohio State Monuments: Two designs were submitted, which were prepared by the 37th Division Battle Monuments Commission of the State of Ohio,-- 1, a memorial bridge to be erected at Eyne, Belgium; and 2, a clock tower, to be erected at Montfaucon, France. The Commission regarded these very appropriate memorials and approved the designs (Exhibit H).

Major Price said these memorials will be in addition to those of the United States Government in each of these localities and that there will be monuments by other States in various parts of the fighting area.

Ypres, Belgium: A scale drawing, prepared by Messrs. Mellor, Meigs and Howe, Architects, of Philadelphia, on the basis of the design submitted at the meeting of the Commission on January 6th, for a World War Monument to be erected at Ypres, Belgium, was submitted. The Commission approved the drawing (Exhibit I).

Brest, France: The American Battle Monuments Commission submitted a colored rendering of the proposed World War Monument at Brest, France, prepared by the Howard Shaw Associates, Architects, of Chicago, with the statement that this design was not submitted at the meeting in New York City on February 5th, as it was regarded too cumbersome to carry.

The Commission inspected the drawing, but decided that it was inadequate and that their recommendations made to the American Battle Monuments Commission by letter of February 8, 1927, were not affected. The Commission requested that the architects give the design further careful study and submit a new drawing showing the monument in relation to the location. The Commission also advised that a square shaft is to be preferred to a round one and that the figure shown on the top of blueprint marked Scheme B is to be preferred to the one shown on the colored drawing. (Exhibit J).

Aisne Marne: A drawing (S-12), prepared by the architects Messrs. Cram and Ferguson,of the memorial chapel at Aisne Marne, showing the profile of the hill in the cemetery, and their suggested location of the chapel on the top of the hill, was submitted. The Commission approved the drawing.

The Commission advised that instead of a macadam pavement leading up the hill to the chapel, this take the form of a gravel walk, as it will serve to bring the graves area on each side into a composite whole; that there should be a definite connection between the chapel area at the crest of the hill and the curved graves area at its foot; that the surroundings of the chapel should be restudied and broadened out. (Exhibit K).

10. REMOVAL OF OLD AQUEDUCT BRIDGE: At the request of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, the United States Engineers Office consulted the Commission as to whether or not they favor removing the old Aqueduct Bridge, in view of the fact that an appropriation has been requested by the War Department for its removal. The Commission advised that the old bridge should be removed in its entirety, as it is an eye-sore and a new bridge has been built in its place. The Commission recommended that any balance remaining should be applied to providing proper approaches to the Francis Scott Key Bridge (Exhibit L).

11. CIVIC CENTER AND COURT HOUSE, ASHEVILLE, N.C.: Under date of February 7, 1927, the following letter was received from Hon. Lee S. Overman, United States Senate:

> "In case the City officials, the Planning Board or the County Commissioners of Asheville, North Carolina, should ask for recommendation concerning the City-County buildings and Civic Center, I will appreciate it very much if you will consent to give your advice and assistance."

Mayor John H. Cathey, Mr. Douglas D. Ellington, City Architect, and Mr. Kenneth R. Ellington, of Asheville, N. C., appeared before the Commission to present their views in regard to the matter, and submitted photographs and plans illustrating the building problem at Asheville. They also submitted a letter and form of agreement (Exhibit M) from the Asheville Planning Commission on the subject.

Mayor Cathey said that some years ago Mr. John Nolen, City Planner, prepared a city plan for Asheville, which provided for a Civic Center. The structure was not built at the time and at the site recommended by him, and since then Asheville has begun the construction of a Municipal Group, near which a Civic Center and Court House is being built, in accordance with an agreement of both city and county authorities; that a plan was drawn up

and agreed upon, and that the Civic Center is half finished, although now the county authorities are attempting to construct a court house of different design. Thus the question placed before the Commission of Fine Arts is whether the approved plan merits continuance and whether or not the Commission regarded it fair on the part of the county authorities to break their agreement, by designating someone else to draw up plans for the court house, which would greatly affect the appearance of the buildings. The Mayor called upon the City Architect, Mr. Douglas Ellington, to point out some of the more important features of the approved design, which he did, and also called attention to the proposed new design for the court house, saying that it would greatly mar the building composition to permit its construction, to say nothing of a violation of the agreement made.

The Commission considered the matter carefully, and after examining the designs and photographs of the work under construction, and location plans, which were submitted, the Commission advised that the proposed new design of court house building called for a classical type of building, which would not harmonize with the Civic Center building under construction, which is to be of the Romantic type; that it was ruining an architect's composition to alter the plans at this time, and was not justifiable in view of the agreement made. The Commission regarded the Civic Center building project under way a very worthy one for the City of Asheville. Senator Overman was informed accordingly (Exhibit N); a copy of the letter was sent to the Asheville Planning Commission.

12. MEMORIAL BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE WORLD WAR: Under date of February 12, 1927, the following letter was received from Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary of the American National Red Cross, with plans for a

Memorial Building, as following:

"I herewith submit the design for the Memorial Building to commemorate the sacrifices and services of the American women in the World War, which is authorized by Public Resolution No.27 of the Sixty-eighth Congress (S.J.Res.43). According to this Bill, 'Said Memorial to be erected on the land now occupied in part by the Memorial to the Women of the Civil War, the permanent Headquarters of the American Red Cross.' According to Section 2, 'That said Memorial shall be a building monumental in design and character and shall be used by the American National Red Cross, and shall cost not less than $300,000.'

The Bill further provides, 'an appropriation of $150,000 on the condition that $150,000 additional should be raised by private subscription.' Up to date, there has been subscribed approximately $285,000. It is probable that additional contributions will also be received. The Bill further provides 'the plan of said Memorial to likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.'

I am sending with the elevation a set of the ground floor plans. These may be somewhat modified in the way of changing partitions of the walls, increasing the size of some of the rooms, etc., but I know of no further change. There will be a sunken driveway around the back of the building for the ambulances and motors.

I am enclosing a plan of the grounds showing where the main building stands, where the proposed new Memorial will be placed and also an indication of where the temporary building is on the south side of the lot, which we hopeeventually will be made into a permanent building.

I am leaving Washington on Sunday to be gone until Monday, February 21st.

The architects of this building are Trowbridge and Livingston, both Beaux Arts men. Mr. Trowbridge designed the exterior of the building before his death.

The Congress has in an appropriation bill provided for the appropriation,which is available therefore at any time as the required $150,000 has been more than secured. With the Government appropriation and subscriptions, there is a total of $435,000 at present."

It was noted that the new building will be located along E Street, adjacent to the main building. The Commission felt that the proposed building, while designed so as to harmonize with the main building, was too ornamental and that it should be subordinate to the main building. Therefore, the Commission recommended omitting the columns from the facade, using pilasters instead, and removing the pavilions at each end of the building; also that the frame of the windows be simplified; and suggested that further study be given to the lighting standards(Exhibit O).

13. NATIONAL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH: Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, D.D., submitted plans for the new National Universalist Church, to be erected at 16th and S Streets, N.W. It is to be a monumental building, of the Gothic type. The plans were made by Charles Collens, Architect, of Boston.

The Commission inspected the plans. The Commission advised that the base of the large window of the facade be brought down about one and one-half feet; that adjacent to the tower darker building material be used, as it will have the effect of increasing its height. As to the interior, the Commission advised giving some other treatment to the knee braces, corbeled rather than a plain rafter-like appearance; and that the "wood-work" be omitted from the panel over the arch. These suggestions were brought to the attention of Dr. Perkins, who called during the day, by the Chairman.

14. PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT HARDING: On February 11, 1927, Hon. Simeon D. Fess, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library, addressed the following letter to Mr. Moore, requesting the advice of the Commission as to portraits of President Harding, proposed for the White House:

> "Public Resolution No.35, 69th Congress, 1st session, authorized the Joint Committee on the Library to procure an oil portrait of the late President Warren G. Harding for the Executive Mansion at a cost not to exceed $2,500.
>
> Artist Smart has two paintings of President Harding on display in the Library Committee Room in the Capitol. The one on the north wall is the one Colonel Carmi Thompson states President and Mrs. Harding favored.
>
> At a meeting of the Committee this morning it was decided to ask the opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts on this portrait,
>
> Will you kindly advise the opinion of your Commission in this matter?"

Mr. Moore and Mr. Mowbray inspected the portraits in behalf of the Commission. Mr. Mowbray reported,--

> "I have examined the above portraits and would advise against their purchase as not meeting the standards that should be observed

in the choice of portraits for the Executive Mansion."

The Commission concurred in the report of Mr. Mowbray, and Senator Fess was informed accordingly (Exhibit P).

15. NEW AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING: Mr. Louis Simon, Chief of the Supervising Architect's Office, Treasury Department, and Mr. John H. Rankin, of the firm of Rankin and Kellogg, Architects, of Philadelphia, submitted a plan for the central portion of the Agricultural Department Building. Mr. Simon said the plan has been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, who approves it, and that it has been drawn to fit into the general scheme of the building and designed so as to keep within the limit of cost fixed by Congress for it, namely, $2,000,000.

The Commission noted that instead of a Dome, as contemplated in the original designs, the plan called for a rectangular crowning mass (like that on the Lincoln Memorial), with sky light. The Commission asked Mr. Rankin what he thought of the design, and Mr. Rankin replied that it was satisfactory to him, that the Secretary of Agriculture favored it, and that in certain respects it is better than the Dome feature; that the sky-light allows for the display of plants at the main entrance. The Commission thereupon approved the plan, with the understanding that details of it are to be worked out further by the architects.

16. PURCHASE OF TRACT AT FORT DUPONT: On February 12, 1927, the Commission received the following letter from Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Member and Executive Officer, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission;

> "The National Capital Park and Planning Commission authorizes the purchase for park purposes of a tract of 147,538 square feet of land, lying in a forested valley along the proposed parkway extending from Fort Dupont to Anacostia River.
>
> The land can now be acquired at only 25% in excess of the assessed value. It is included in the extension of the parkway, a

portion of which has just been donated by Mr. C. C. Glover, and it is regarded an important addition to the park system.

The opinion of your Commission as to the proposed acquisition is requested."

The Commission noted from the Highway Map of the District of Columbia the location of the tract, and regarded the proposed parkway from Fort Dupont to the Anacostia Park highly desirable as part of the National Capital Park System. The Commission approved the purchase of the tract. (Exhibit Q).

17. "GENERAL BUTLER TABLET": A design was received for a tablet to be erected to Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, in the Marine Corps Headquarters, [redacted] from the J. E. Caldwell & Company, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, with letter of February 15, 1927, as follows:

"We submit, herewith, two sketch designs numbered 26-1059 A and B, for a proposed bronze tablet in honor of Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, to be placed in the Marine Corps Headquarters by a group of Philadelphia citizens known as the Butler Memorial Commission.

The sketches are identical, with the exception of the wreath, the full size detail and elevation of which is shown on a separate sketch.

The entire tablet would be cast from a sculptured model. We shall be pleased to submit a plaster model of the portrait relief or a photograph of it for your approval before casting the tablet.

The model will be created by Mr. F. F. Ziegler, Sculptor. The tablet will be cast of United States Standard bronze and the workmanship and finish will be of the highest character in every detail.

General John A. Lejeune, Commander of the United States Marine Corps has approved of placing it in their building."

The Commission felt that in the absence of a statement from the Secretary of the Navy or the Marine Headquarters regarding the tablet, they were not authorized to act in the matter and it was therefore held in abeyance.

18. TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: In accordance with the following letter received from the Quartermaster General, dated January 6, 1927, and of an Act approved July 3, 1926, authorizing the completion of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Commission took up the question of a program of competition as contemplated by the act:

January 6, 1927.

The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Enclosed herewith for the information of the Commission is a copy of the program of competition for completion of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, as approved by the Secretary of War.

It will be noted in paragraph 4 that the total cost of the memorial, including the fees paid to the successful architects, is limited to $50,000.00; but it is proposed in the instructions to proposed contestants to include a paragraph to the following general effect:

> 'The total sum available for the actual construction of this monument is $44,000.00, and all proposals submitted should come within that limitation. However, there is no objection to each bidder submitting with his proposal an alternative plan showing in detail the modification of the landscape, if any is required, to complete the proper setting of the proposed monument, together with an estimate of the cost of such alterations over and above the cost of the monument itself.'

An expression of opinion by the Fine Arts Commission on this feature of the proposal will be appreciated, with such change or modification in language as it may desire to suggest.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Military Affairs Committee, dated May 20, 1926, showing his views on the subject of the type of Tomb to be constructed.

Sincerely yours,
B. F. Cheatham,
Major General,
The Quartermaster General."

The Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1926, reads as follows:

> "RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to secure competitive designs according to such regulations as he may adopt and to complete the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery, together with such inclosure as may be deemed necessary, and a sum not to exceed $50,000. is hereby authorized to be appropriated for this purpose: PROVIDED, That the accepted designs of such tomb and inclosure shall be subject to the approval of the Arlington Cemetery Commission, the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the Fine Arts Commission."

The Commission considered the draft of the proposed Competition, which had been given special study by Mr. Delano and Mr. Morris (a copy of which

having been furnished by the secretary to each member of the Commission). A discussion followed as to the merits of a competition, the form and elements of a design for a completed monument to the Unknown Soldier. The Chairman read a letter received from Mr. Thomas Hastings, dated February 15, 1927, (Exhibit R), in which he asserted his claim as architect for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; and stated that his firm has not been paid for services thus far rendered.

The Commission recognized the claims of Mr. Hastings, in view of the fact that he had been called upon by the War Department to design the base of the monument for the Unknown Soldier, and that the Commission of Fine Arts had approved a full-sized model (solar print) erected at the Amphitheater on December 14, 1923.

Mr. Greenleaf said he regarded it of vital importance that before a program of competition is agreed upon a special study should be made of the approach to the Amphitheater, on the basis of the Greater Arlington Plan, by a landscape architect, so that the competitors of the monument would have to consider simply a limited area on the east front of the Amphitheater, which would then harmonize with the Greater Arlington Plan. Mr. Greenleaf also advised that no walk be permitted between the steps at the entrance of the Amphitheater and the Tomb; and that special consideration should be given to a motor driveway at the foot of a staircase, which has been suggested as an approach to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Commission decided to give special consideration to the question of completion of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the next meeting, on March 16th.

19. LOWER GARDEN, MERIDIAN HILL PARK: The Commission made an inspection of Meridian Hill Park, and gave special attention to the part to be occupied by the Lower Garden, which for years has been left in an uncompleted state. Mr. Moore said a few days ago he appeared before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia of the Senate in regard to the matter, during which he explained the well-designed plan for the park; that it is to be an "Italian Garden", the site having been selected because of the view over the city obtained from it; that the Upper Garden, or fully one-half of the park has been completed according to the approved plan; and that the completion of the entire park is much to be desired as it is located in a thickly populated residential section of the city, with no other park in the immediate locality, and that as such it will be used more than any other park in the city. Mr. Moore said that the Senators of the Subcommittee stated they were not opposed to the completion of the park, but there seems to have been objection to carrying out the approved plan for the Lower Garden, which they understood would cost about $500,000, and that particular objection was made to building a stone wall along the south side of the park, which would shut off the vista from the street.

The Commission, in company with Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, inspected the grounds of the Lower Garden, and carefully considered the south boundary of the park, along W Street, in relation to the approved plan. Mr. Greenleaf said the importance of having the wall along the south side of the park is to give it a proper terminal, something to "hold up" the sloping end of the park; and to give symmetry to the park, as a wall has been built around about two-thirds of the park. Mr. Greenleaf called attention to the fact that this south wall will have variations

of height, including parapet and balustrade, augmented by border planting all to harmonize with the entire plan of the park. As to retaining the existing trees along the south boundary of the park, it was thought this could be determined upon when that part of the park will be developed. The Commission concurred in Mr. Greenleaf's statements, and felt it was futile to reduce the south wall a foot or so, so as to make it approximately 5½ feet high, although they interposed no objection to this, if it can be done without marring the appearance of the park.

(The Senate and House Conferees on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1928 have agreed on an appropriation of $100,000 towards the completion of Meridian Hill Park)

20. LINCOLN MEMORIAL LIGHTING: At the request of Lieut. Col. U.S. Grant 3d Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, the Commission made an inspection of the lighting system installed at the Lincoln Memorial, for the particular purpose of lighting the statue of Abraham Lincoln. Colonel Grant stated that Congress made an appropriation available for this and that the work has been carried out with the advice and approval of Mr. Daniel Chester French, sculptor of the statue,-which he understood was agreeable to the Commission.

The Commission were pleased with the lighting, which they were informed had just been installed and was being tried for the first time. It was noted that by means of switches light could be made to appear through different parts of the translucent sky-light. However, the Commission felt that the light coming through the sky-light brought the frame work into view with undue prominence; to obviate this, a hidden light coming from an "urn-like" fixture was suggested; also the matter of light tensity should be considered in making further tests.

On the whole the lighting gave to the interior of the Lincoln Memorial a quiet, subdued light at night, which was a great improvement over the use of search lights or a dark chamber. A 150 watt lamp was used.

The Commission had as their guests at luncheon, Hon. Sidney F. Taliaferro, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Major General B. F. Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, and Major J. C. Mehaffey, Assistant; Hon. Perry Belmont, and Mr. John H. Rankin, Architect. and Mr.Simon.The Commission adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, gave careful consideration to the question of design and location of the proposed tablet to be erected by the Grand Army of the Republic in the Arlington Amphitheater, in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1926, to commemorate the designation of May 30th of each year as Memorial Day by General Order No.11 of General John A. Logan.

The Commission advise that a marble tablet be erected on the wall opposite the main entrance to the Amphitheater from the east. The fund of $1,000 to be paid by the Grand Army of the Republic is sufficient to procure a suitable tablet to be erected in that place. The Commission recommend that the inscription take the form indicated on the attached sheet, which follows the wording of the Act of Congress authorizing the erection of the tablet. In order that the tablet may be in harmony with the surroundings, an artist should be selected to prepare a design for the consideration of this Commission. The Roman V-cut letter should be used.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,
Charles Moore,
Chairman.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

TO COMMEMORATE THE DESIGNATION OF THE
THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR AS
MEMORIAL DAY
BY GENERAL ORDER NUMBERED ELEVEN, ISSUED
FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GENERAL JOHN A.
LOGAN, ON MAY FIFTH, MDCCCLXVIII.

EXHIBIT A.

COPY

September 22, 1926.

My dear Mr. Landreau:

Following the conference you had with the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 16th, the Commission regret to have to say to you that none of the suggestions in regard to curb flagpoles meet the requirements. The Commission therefore disapprove all the samples and suggest an entirely new line of action. The object which the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars sought to attain is a worthy one. The end, however, must be reached in another way.

The flag flown from a pole placed near the curb is ineffective. The multiplicity of objects on the street, the interference of vehicles along the curb, the slenderness of the poles, the small size of the flag, all tend to defeat the object in view. What you are seeking is an effective decoration of the street on patriotic occasions. The Commission suggest that you take up this matter with some person who is proficient in the art of pageantry and have him make a study of it. Then you will be in a position to carry out in an effective manner the ideal which you cherish. The projects thus far presented are merely weak and ineffective.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Norman B. Landreau,
Chairman, Joint Committee
American Legion and
Veterans of Foreign Wars,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT B.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Governor Campbell:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected photographs submitted by you that had been received from architects interested in designing the permanent building for the Seville International Exposition. The Commission recommend the following architects in order of preference:

1. Mr. Arthur Brown, Jr., 251 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.
2. Mr. Wm. Templeton Johnson, 503 Electric Building, SanDiego, Cal.
3. Mr. Reginald Davis Johnson, 607, Union Bank Bldg., LosAngeles, Cal.

The Commission believe that any one of these three architects would design a building as is contemplated, in harmony with the existing structures of the Exposition, and a building worthy to be kept permanently by the United States Government at Seville.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Thomas E. Campbell, Commissioner General,
Seville International Exposition Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT C.

COPY

February 23, 1927.

Dear Colonel Grant:

Your letter of February 14th, requesting the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to planting a White Birch as a memorial tree in the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial, received the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on February 17, 1927.

The Commission call attention to the fact that there is a planting plan for the Lincoln Memorial grounds. This plan calls for the evergreen variety of plants. A white birch would be an unfortunate intrusion into the plan. The success of the planting already in place calls for the completion of the scheme, the essence of which is honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and not to make a shrine for votive offerings.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director,
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital,

Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected the plans (Schemes A and B), which you submitted with your letter of February 17th, for the Memorial Chapel in the Suresnes American Military Cemetery, France, designed by Mr. Charles A. Platt, Architect.

The Commission approved Scheme A. The Commission were very much pleased with the design.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major X. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT E

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected the plans which you submitted with your letter of February 16th, for the Memorial Chapel in the Oise Aisne American Military Cemetery, prepared by Messrs. Cram and Ferguson, Architects. The Commission noted that the architects had carried out suggestions heretofore made and approved Scheme C. The Commission recommend that the eagles shown in the design be given less importance by slightly suppressing them.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major X. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT F.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected the revised design of Scheme C for a Memorial Chapel in the Flanders Field American Military Cemetery, prepared by Dr. Paul P. Cret, Architect. The Commission approved the design.

The Commission feel that possibly the architect will wish to study the window further and consider the scale of the lamp ornament.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major K. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT G.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected the designs which you submitted with your letter of February 11th, prepared by the 37th Division Battle Monuments Commission of the State of Ohio, for two World War Memorials to be erected in France and Belgium,-one a bridge and the other a clock tower. The Commission regard these worthy war memorials and approve the designs.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major A. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT H.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected the drawing which you submitted with your letter of February 10th, prepared by Messrs. Mellor, Meigs and Howe, Architects, for a memorial monument at Ypres, Belgium, according to scale. The Commission approved the drawing.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major X. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT I.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, inspected the colored sketches which you submitted with your letter of February 10th, of Schemes A, B and C, prepared by the Howard Shaw Associates for a memorial monument at Brest, France.

The Commission, having at a meeting in New York City on February 5th suggested a further study of Scheme B, gave that design particular attention. As was stated in the letter addressed to you on February 8th with regard to Scheme B, the Commission advise that the prow of the boat be removed, thereby making it possible for the shadow line of the monument to go down to bed rock. The Commission prefer a square tower, as suggested by the blueprint marked "Scheme B", instead of a circular one; also the motive on the top of that blueprint is to be preferred to the one shown on the colored sketch of Scheme B. The suggestion of a pool, as indicated in the design, is acceptable to the Commission.

The Commission advise that the architects give careful study to Scheme B, carrying out these suggestions, and that a new colored rendering and scale drawingsbe submitted. For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major X. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT J.

COPY

February 24, 1927.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, considered the drawing (S-12), submitted with your letter of February 16th, showing the profile of the hill in the Aisne Marne American military cemetery, and a photograph thereof. The Commission approve the drawing, indicating the location of the chapel on the top of the hill.

Instead of a macadam pavement leading up the hill to the chapel, the Commission recommend a gravel walk. This will serve to bring the graves areas on each side into one composite whole. There should be a definite connection between the chapel area at the crest of the ramp and the curved graves area at its foot. This should be broadened out, in scale with the situation, rather than be a mere central axis ribbon of path. Also, the surroundings of the chapel should be restudied and broadened out so as to fit the situation better.

In short, the feeling and scale of the graves area at the foot of the ramp is that of a long curving terrace; the crest of the hill, or ramp, is also long rather than compact. Whatever is done on the top of the hill should conform to this feeling and also be consonant in feeling with what has been done at the foot. For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major W. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT K.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

My dear Mr. Morin:

The Commission of Fine Arts have received through the United States Engineers Office your request to be advised as to the attitude of the Commission with regard to removing the old Aqueduct Bridge, Georgetown.

The Commission strongly favor removal of the bridge in question. It has become an eye-sore. No part of it should be retained. On the contrary, the removal of this unused structure should lead to the development of an adequate approach to the Francis Scott Key Bridge at both the Georgetown and the Virginia end. These approaches are now entirely inadequate for traffic and unsightly as well.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. John M. Morin, Chairman,
Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT L.

C. H. BARTLETT
ISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

JOHN H. CATHEY
MAYOR

F. L. CONDER
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEB 1927
NOTED

Asheville, N. C.,
February 9th, 1927.

To-
The National Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The City of Asheville is planning and building a civic center. The County of Buncombe has agreed to co-operate with the City of Asheville in the erection of a new County Court House in this civic center group. This necessitates the treatment and landscaping of a rather large plot of ground, including the treatment of the old City Hall site, which has been thrown open as a public park and walk-way.

There has arisen some differences as to the best scheme to be carried out, and since the City Hall is now about half completed, and since the contract has not yet been let for the County Court House, the City Planning Board would like for your Body to pass on the merits of a civic center as planned and now being built.

We are requesting the architect for the City, Mr. Douglas D. Ellington, to present to your Body a complete layout of the proposed civic center, on which we should be pleased to have you pass judgment.

Respectfully yours,

Frank Gudger
Chairman

J G Dashiell

A B Burton

A L Barnett

ASHEVILLE PLANNING
COMMISSION.

EXHIBIT M.

Minutes of the proceedings of a joint meeting held by and between the County and City Commissioners, in the office of the Mayor-Commissioner of Public Accounts and Finances, John H. Cathey, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. July 6, 1926; present and participating in said meeting, E. M. Lyda, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Buncombe County, County Commissioners W. E. Johnson and Emory McLean, John H. Cathey, Mayor of City of Asheville and City Commissioners C. H. Bartlett and F. L. Conder.

The following agreement was reached, all members of both Boards voting in the affirmative:

1st: That the County and the City will erect on the property now belonging to the County of Buncombe twin buildings; one to be utilized by the County of Buncombe as a County building and one to be utilized by the City of Asheville as a City building; said buildings to be joined by an arcade in the center, the arcade to be placed on a direct center line with the present open space on Pace Square; the City building to be erected on the Southeast corner of said property, the County building on the Northeast corner, both facing West.

2nd: That an appraisal be made by the Real Estate Board of the City of Asheville of the old city hall site which the City proposes to throw into an open park and streets. The County and City to bear equal portions of the cost of same, as shown by said appraisal.

3rd: That an appraisal be made by the Real Estate Board of the City of Asheville of that portion of the County property to be occupied by the City, the City to stand the entire cost of the site to be occupied by it, based on said appraisal.

4th: That the vacant property, together with the building owned and occupied by R. R. Reynolds as an office building, immediately in front of and West of the present Court House site and abutting on Spruce Street, and immediately East of the old city hall site and extending from Spruce Street to Court Place be acquired jointly by the County and City, the expense to be equally divided between the County of Buncombe and the City of Asheville.

It is understood and agreed that the City will open bids on July 8, 1926, and proceed, at the earliest possible moment, with the construction of its building; the County agreeing to co-operate and to proceed to carry out its part of this agreement with all possible dispatch.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

My dear Senator Overman:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts had pleasure, at their meeting yesterday, in complying with your request to consider the problems which have arisen in connection with the City and County buildings comprising the main group in the Civic Center at Asheville. They were interested in the spaciousness and excellent arrangement shown in the plan for the Civic Center itself and they appreciated fully how much it will mean to the city of Asheville to have that plan carried out according to the spirit in which it was designed.

The Commission were given to understand by the Mayor of Asheville and the architect of the city building that the work on the City Hall was now about half done according to a design entirely satisfactory to all concerned. Also the Commission has seen an agreement by which there shall be cooperation between the city and the county in the design of the group of buildings representing these two divisions of government. Such an agreement is natural and logical and is designed to produce the best possible results in so far as the appearance of the city of Asheville is concerned.

The proposition now made to change entirely the style of the county building and to erect on the county site a building based on classical precedents, which shall be yoked with one based on Romantic antecedents, is calculated to produce discord and seriously to impair the impressiveness and dignity of the Civic Center itself. The final result would be a serious and lasting disappointment which would turn out to be a reproach to the city of Asheville. Such a mistake once made never could be rectified without tearing down either one or the other buildings.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Lee S. Overman,

United States Senate,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT N.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

My dear Miss Boardman:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 17, 1927, considered the plans submitted with your letter of February 12th for the Memorial Building to commemorate the sacrifices and services of the American Women in the World War, to be erected on grounds of the American National Red Cross.

The Commission were very much interested in the plans and in general approved them. The Commission felt that it would be no disparagement to the new building but rather an improvement to leave off the two end pavilions and to substitute pilasters for the columns on the front. They thought too that a less elaborate frame for the windows would improve the appearance of the building, and that the architects will desire to give further study to the light standards.

The Commission presume that these changes will be agreeable to your Board, because you will be able to make savings on the exterior, which may well be used on the interior. The Commission feel that in this way you will attain a subordination to the main building, which you desire, and that your group will be the more dignified for the simplification. For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary,
The American National Red Cross,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT O.

COPY

February 18, 1927.

My dear Senator Fess:

In accordance with your request of February 11th, the portraits of President Harding were inspected in the room of the Joint Committee on the Library at the Capitol. Both portraits fall so far below the standard of the best portraits in the White House that the Commission is unable to recommend the purchase of either of them. They are not satisfactory as likenesses and they do not reach a satisfactory standard as paintings. They do not represent a President of the United States.

The Commission respectfully recommend that the Committee on the Library select a portrait painter of standing and reputation and entrust him with executing a portrait of President Harding. Only so can the standards set by such artists as Peale, Sargent, Zorn, Eastman Johnson and others of their class be reached. It would be no tribute to the memory of President Harding to have him represented in the White House by an inferior portrait.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Simeon D. Fess, Chairman,
Committee on the Library,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT P

COPY

February 18, 1927.

Dear Colonel Grant:

Your letter of February 12th was brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on February 17, 1927.

The Commission approve the purchase by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission of the tract lying along the proposed parkway extending from Fort Dupont to the Anacostia River, for the National Capital Park System.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Member and Executive Officer,
National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT Q.

CARRÈRE AND HASTINGS
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York

THOMAS HASTINGS

THEODORE E. BLAKE
THEODORE IRVING COE

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEB
NOTED

February 15, 1927.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Since seeing you I have had the office look into the correspondence regarding the proposed memorial to the Unknown Soldier. It is so voluminous that I would not think of overwhelming you with it all, but there are three or four letters exchanged between our office and Secretary Weeks, of which I am sending you copies. All through the correspondence, and more especially in personal interviews with Secretary Weeks, it has been clearly indicated that if the Government does not approve the first scheme submitted they would continue to employ us until we were able to meet with their approval; that is to say, we were employed to do this work. It is not a question of remuneration that interests me; it is on the one hand a question of principle and on the other hand the thought of being able to execute a design which will be in character and harmony with the memorial amphitheater, of which we were the architects.

I feel very strongly that no architect of standing would be willing to go into a competition of this character; nor should an architect of standing be willing to be a member of the jury if they could know the circumstances in the case. It would be against the rules of conduct in the American Institute of Architects; we having been employed and not paid for our services. In fact, the Government is asking the profession to do something unprofessional,- no architect could take a work away from another architect until that one be discharged and remunerated. This is a most important part of the code of ethics of the American Institute of Architects.

On September 7, 1921, I was requested to go to Washington on your suggestion to the Commission, and it was officially decided at the meeting of this Commission that because of my having designed the amphitheatre, I should be requested to design the monument to the Unknown Soldier. The Commission consisted of the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy; this Commission was created by an Act of Congress- Section 5 of this Act states:

> "That the character, design and location of any such inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials, when authorized as herein provided, shall be subject to the approval of the Commission herein created, which shall in each case obtain the advice of the

Commission of Fine Arts".

At this meeting on September 14, 1921, I suggested the present location for the Memorial instead of putting it as was at that time contemplated, in the amphitheater. The Commission approved of my suggestion, as stated above, and I was then asked to make a design for the monument,- the foundations and base of which might be built and completed before November 11, 1921, the date arranged for the burial of the Unknown Soldier. This much of the monument was to be built within $3,000., money which they had on hand and which could be used for this purpose. The design for the complete monument was made, submitted to the Commission and approved in its general form, with the understanding that I might be allowed to slightly modify it in matters of detail with further study. The contract was let for what is now in place for the base of the monument so designed; the work was completed within the amount specified of $3,000., and the Unknown Soldier buried at the time mentioned. All this was accomplished under a distinct understanding with me, that I would be allowed to slightly modify the design of the upper portion. This modification was made and in accordance with Section 5, above quoted, the design was submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts as required by that Act. The Commission of Fine Arts unanimously approved the design. It was the same design that the Monument Commission itself had already approved only slightly modified and improved. For a memorial of this character, it is evident that everyone who thinks on the subject, would think differently and have a different general form in mind and these many had appealed to Mr. Weeks and dissuaded him from the design which had already been approved by him and his Commission and the Art Commission, and so Mr. Weeks finally disapproved of what he had already approved,- the lower part of which is to-day executed in place. When I found that he had changed his mind about the general scheme, I made, as you know, several other designs trying to adapt a new scheme to the executed portion of the original design. I know of no action taken by the Commission on these other designs.

There has again very recently been made, as you know, a design in consultation with members of the Art Commission,- the general scheme was mostly informally suggested by the Commission. I have made these many different designs and given them considerable time and study at considerable expense; many times making the visit to Washington for consultation. I have heard of no action upon them. It would seem to me only just for the Government to determine upon the form of such a memorial and to ask us to make the design within these limitations. For the Government to disregard our employment and to disregard the fact that I designed the amphitheater and to ask for a public competition, seems on the face of it, an extremely unfair treatment of an

architect and one that would justify my appeal to the American Institute of Architects for them to take action in the matter. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the work which we have already done on these several memorial designs includes large scale models, besides the full size photograph which was put in place and at a very considerable expense, even more than our fee would amount to.

However, it isn't a question of money, I would gladly do the work without compensation rather than to have the certain outcome of a deplorable competition to be a part of the memorial amphitheater.

I shall always remember your help in this matter and the interest you take.

With best wishes, believe me

Faithfully yours,

Thomas Hastings

Charles Moore, Esq., Chairman,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B